# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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## (54) PRODUCTION OF PHASE DIFFERENCE PLATE

## (57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To produce the phase difference plate which allows liquid crystal display of a wide visual field angle by preventing the coloration when the liquid crystal display is viewed from diagonal.

CONSTITUTION: A thermoplastic resin film is stretched with a vertical uniaxial stretching machine and thereafter, the film is reduced in the direction orthogonal with the first stretching direction with a tenter stretching machine by which the phase difference plate having high uniaxiality is produced in the process for producing the phase difference plate by stretching the thermoplastic resin film.

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#### CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A manufacturing method of a phase difference plate reducing in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with the extension back with a vertical uniaxial-stretching machine, and intersects perpendicularly with the first extension direction with a tenter drawing machine in a method of extending a thermoplastic resin film and manufacturing a phase difference plate. [Claim 2]A manufacturing method of the phase difference plate according to claim 1 making a range reduced in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with the extension back with a vertical uniaxial-stretching machine, and intersects perpendicularly with the first extension direction with a tenter drawing machine %(100–(square root of 1–/draw magnification) x100) -(100–(square root of 1–/draw magnification) x100) x0.8%.

## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the manufacturing method of the phase difference plate used suitably for a liquid crystal display panel.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]A phase difference plate is a high polymer film which has the birefringence of light, and it is used for clear—ization (color protection) of liquid crystal display. [0003]As a phase difference plate, former and cellulose type resin (Provisional Publication No. 63–167363), VCM/PVC system resin (JP,45–34477,B, Provisional Publication No. 56–125702), Polycarbonate system resin (JP,41–12190,B, Provisional Publication No. 56–130703), Acrylic nitrile system resin (Provisional Publication No. 56–130702), styrene resin (Provisional Publication No. 56–125703), It is known that uniaxial stretching of the films, such as olefin system resin (JP,60–24502,A), will be carried out, and they can be created, and vertical uniaxial stretching (JP,2–191904,A) and horizontal uniaxial stretching (publication number 2–42406) are reported as an extension method.

[0004] Publication number 2 – By the tenter extending method of 42406, in the extension method of JP,2–191904, A with a narrow angle of visibility, although an angle of visibility is large, distance between rolls must be made into 5 or more times of film width, and the restrictions on a device are large.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Publication number 2 – The phase difference plate of 42406 does not have coloring, when it sees from a vertical direction to a liquid crystal display panel, but when it sees from an oblique direction, there is a problem of coloring (an angle of visibility is narrow). This invention provides a phase difference plate with a large angle of visibility. [0006] In JP,2–191904,A, in order to obtain a phase difference plate with a large angle of visibility, distance between extension rolls must be made into 5 or more times of film width, and in manufacture of a double—width product, the restrictions on a device are large. The homogeneity of the film obtained is also inferior. This invention is a general—purpose drawing machine, and has the homogeneity of a film, and the method of moreover manufacturing a phase difference plate with a large angle of visibility is provided.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem]In a method of extending a thermoplastic resin film and manufacturing a phase difference plate, this invention manufactures a phase difference plate with a large angle of visibility by making it contract in the direction the direction and the first extension direction cross at right angles using a tenter drawing machine after extension with a vertical uniaxial-stretching machine, in order to solve the above-mentioned problem. [0008]It explains to details below. A phase difference plate uses the extended birefringence (since refractive indicees of a direction which intersects perpendicularly with the extension direction and it by molecular orientation by extension differ, it produces) of a high polymer film, and makes phase contrast produced with a liquid crystal cancel (phase contrast compensation). This phase contrast compensating performance is called retardation values, and is expressed with deltanxd. deltan is the anisotropy of a refractive index and d is the thickness of a film here. [0009] If an angle of incident light and a normal to a film plane in which it succeeds increases, retardation values will change (increase and decrease differ by a case where it is made to rotate with an axis vertical to a case where it is made to rotate centering on the extension direction, and the extension direction), and coloring of liquid crystal display will produce them. [0010]An optically anisotropic body like a phase difference plate does not have a uniform refractive index (nx, ny, nz) of the direction of a three dimension, and is expressed by an index ellipsoid. And if x is used as a drawing axis, for example, a relation of an all directions-oriented refractive index will be nx>ny>=nz (with a negative film, direction of a sign of inequality has a reverse peculiar double refraction factor), and, in the case of perfect uniaxial stretching, will serve as ny=nz.

[0011]Considering a double reflex (deltanxz) and retardation values (Rxz) which were seen as an example from a direction of which theta (viewing angle) inclination was done from the z-axis in xz side, it is expressed with the following formulas, respectively. (Electronic industry material February, 1991 item P40 reference)

[0012]

[Equation 1] 
$$\Delta nxz = nx \cdot nz \cdot n/(nx^2 \sin^2 \theta - nz^2 \sin^2 \theta + n^2 \cdot nz^2)^{1/2} - ny \cdot \dots \cdot (1)$$

$$Rxz = \Delta nxz \cdot d/(1-\sin^2\theta/n^2)^{1/2} \qquad \cdots (2)$$

[0013] Here, d is thickness and n is an average refractive index.

The relation between theta obtained from (1) and (2) types and the rate of a retardation value change is shown in <u>drawing 1</u>. An angle of visibility is so large that this rate of a retardation value change is small.

[0014]A retardation value change has less perfect uniaxial stretching (nz=ny), and <u>drawing 1</u> shows that an angle of visibility becomes large. And when optically biaxial exists in orientation of a molecule, an above-mentioned retardation value change is large, and it turns out that an angle of visibility becomes very narrow.

[0015]In order to improve optically uniaxial [ of molecular orientation ], it is required to make as small as possible stress (stress which it is going to reduce) generated in the direction vertical to the extension direction. What is necessary is in other words to reduce only a reduction amount considered to produce in extension in the direction vertical to the extension direction in the direction vertical to the extension direction.

[0016]As a result of examining this reduction amount wholeheartedly, it found out that a phase difference film which was excellent in especially a view angle characteristic could be created by making it reduce in %(100–(square root of 1–/draw magnification) x100) –(100–(square root of 1–/draw magnification) x100) x0.8% of the range. (100–(square root of 1–/draw magnification) x100) If a larger reduction amount than % is used, wrinkles will occur on a film and a good sample will be hard to be obtained. (100–(square root of 1–/draw magnification) x100) If a reduction amount becomes small rather than x0.8%, a view angle characteristic is inferior.

[0017]About a stage of reduction, even if it carries out simultaneously with extension, and it carries out before after—extension cooling immobilization, there is same effect. If it extends on condition of usual, without taking a large distance between extension rolls like JP,2–191904,A and a phase difference plate is created with a vertical uniaxial—stretching machine, stress will remain in the extension direction and the direction which intersects perpendicularly, and it will become a phase difference plate with a narrow angle of visibility.

[0018] Then, after extending this invention by vertical uniaxial stretching, it makes it the feature to remove stress of a direction which intersects perpendicularly in the extension direction generated in vertical uniaxial stretching by reducing the extension direction and a direction which intersects perpendicularly with a tenter drawing machine. And the suitable reduction amount is an above—mentioned range.

[0019]A general-purpose vertical uniaxial-stretching machine and a tenter drawing machine may be sufficient as a drawing machine used by this invention, and it is not restrained in particular. With a thermoplastic resin film used by this invention. Films, such as cellulose type resin, VCM/PVC system resin, polycarbonate system resin, acrylic nitrile system resin, olefin system resin, polystyrene system resin, poly-methyl-methacrylate system resin, poly SARUHON system resin, polyarylate system resin, and polyether sulphone system resin, are mentioned.

[0020] As a manufacturing method of a thermoplastic resin film, any of the solvent cast method, the calendar method, or an extrusion method may be sufficient. What is necessary is for what is necessary to be just to perform extension and reduction about extension conditions above a glass transition point (Tg) of a thermoplastic resin film to be used, and just to choose suitably extension (reduction) temperature, extension (reduction) speed, draw magnification, and heat setting conditions (temperature, time) so that it may become desired retardation values.

[0021]

[Function] Since a film is reduced and removed with a tenter drawing machine in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with the above-mentioned extension direction the stress of the direction which intersects perpendicularly in the extension direction which became a uniform film and was moreover produced on the film by extension with a vertical uniaxial-stretching machine according to this invention, It becomes an optically uniaxial high phase difference plate, and what has a large angle of visibility is obtained.

## [0022]

[Example] Working example explains this invention in detail below.

The polysulfone film of 1200 mm of one working example and 100 micrometer[ in thickness ] \*\* was extended by one 1.5 times the draw magnification [ the extension temperature of 200 \*\*, and ] of this with the vertical uniaxial-stretching machine. The distance of the extension at that time was 20 mm. The width of the film after extension was 1160 mm.

[0023]Next, the cross direction of the film was made to reduce at 155.4 mm which hits 205 \*\* and 18.4% of the width (reduction amount =(100-(square root of 1/draw magnification) x100) %) of the film after extending a crosswise reduction amount with a tenter drawing machine in the extended film. The created film was [ that thickness is uniform and ] good.

[0024]Next, the created film was evaluated. It centers upon the axis (inside of a film plane) which intersects a film perpendicularly with a drawing axis and a drawing axis as a view angle characteristic, The one where the value which applied 100 to the value which \*\*(ed) the absolute value of the difference of the retardation values (590 nm) at the time of making it rotate 45 degrees and the retardation values at the time of 0 times by the retardation values (590 nm) at the time of 0 times is larger was made into the alternative characteristic. It can be said that the view angle characteristic of the one where this value is smaller is good.

[0025]As a result of evaluation, the R value was 588.2 nm and the view angle characteristic was 11.4.

The polysulfone film of 1200 mm of two working example and 100 micrometer[in thickness] \*\* was extended by one 1.5 times the draw magnification [the extension temperature of 200 \*\*, and ] of this with the vertical uniaxial-stretching machine. The distance of the extension at that time was 20 mm. The width of the film after extension was 1160 mm.

[0026]Next, the cross direction of the film was made to reduce at 174.0 mm which hits 205 \*\* and 15.0% of the width (reduction amount =(100-(square root of 1/draw magnification) x100) x0.817%) of the film after extending a crosswise reduction amount with a tenter drawing machine in the extended film.

[0027] As a result of estimating it as working example 1 similarly, retardation values were 543 nm and the view angle characteristic was 13.7.

The polycarbonate film of 1200 mm of three working example and 100 micrometer[ in thickness ] \*\* was extended by one 1.25 times the draw magnification [ the extension temperature of 155 \*\*, and ] of this with the vertical uniaxial-stretching machine. The distance of the extension at that time was 20 mm. The width of the film after extension was 1160 mm.

[0028]Next, the cross direction of the film was made to reduce at 174.0 mm which hits 155 \*\* and 15.0% of the width (reduction amount =(100-(square root of 1/draw magnification) x100) x0.817%) of the film after extending a crosswise reduction amount with a tenter drawing machine in the extended film.

[0029] As a result of estimating it as working example 1 similarly, retardation values were 513 nm and the view angle characteristic was 11.3.

The polysulfone film of 1200 mm of four working example and 100 micrometer[ in thickness ] \*\* was extended by one 1.5 times the draw magnification [ the extension temperature of 200 \*\*, and ] of this with the vertical uniaxial-stretching machine. The distance of the extension at that time was 20 mm. The width of the film after extension was 1160 mm.

[0030]Next, the cross direction of the film was made to reduce at 139.0 mm which hits 205 \*\* and 12.0% of the width (reduction amount = $(100-(square\ root\ of\ 1/draw\ magnification)\ x100)$  x0.652%) of the film after extending a crosswise reduction amount with a tenter drawing machine in the extended film.

[0031] As a result of estimating it as working example 1 similarly, retardation values were 412.3 nm and the view angle characteristic was 22.7.

The polycarbonate film of 1200 mm of five working example and 100 micrometer[ in thickness ] \*\* was extended by one 1.25 times the draw magnification [ the extension temperature of 155 \*\*, and ] of this with the vertical uniaxial—stretching machine drawing machine. The distance between extensions at that time was 20 mm. The width of the film after extension was 1160 mm. [0032]Next, the cross direction of the film was made to reduce at 139.0 mm which hits 155 \*\* and 12.0% of the width (reduction amount =(100–(square root of 1/draw magnification) x100) x0.652%) of the film after extending a crosswise reduction amount with a tenter drawing machine in the extended film.

[0033] As a result of estimating it as working example 1 similarly, retardation values were 382.3 nm and the view angle characteristic was 20.7.

The polysulfone film of 1200 mm of one comparative example and 100 micrometer[in thickness] \*\* was extended by one 1.5 times the draw magnification [the extension temperature of 200 \*\*, and] of this with the vertical uniaxial-stretching machine. The distance of the extension at that time was 20 mm. The width of the film after extension was 1160 mm.

[0034]As a result of estimating it as working example 1 similarly, retardation values were 444 nm and the view angle characteristic was 30.3.

The polysulfone film of 2100 micrometers of comparative examples was extended by one 1.35 times the draw magnification [ the extension temperature of 195 \*\*, and ] of this with the tenter drawing machine.

[0035]Evaluation of the created sample was similarly estimated as working example 1.

Retardation values were 413 nm and the view angle characteristic was 31.6.

The polycarbonate film of 1200 mm of three comparative examples and 100 micrometer[ in

thickness ] \*\* was extended by one 1.25 times the draw magnification [ the extension temperature of 155 \*\*, and ] of this with the vertical uniaxial-stretching machine. The distance of the extension at that time was 20 mm. The width of the film after extension was 1160 mm. [0036]As a result of estimating it as working example 1 similarly, retardation values were 579 nm and the view angle characteristic was 30.3.

The polycarbonate film of 4100 micrometers of comparative examples was extended by one 1.7 times the draw magnification [ the extension temperature of 155 \*\*, and ] of this with the tenter drawing machine.

[0037]Evaluation of the created sample was similarly estimated as working example 1. The R value was 572 nm and the view angle characteristic was 26.6. It turns out that the phase difference plate of working example is excellent in a view angle characteristic compared with the phase difference plate of the comparative example which does not contract in the extension direction and the direction which intersects perpendicularly.

## [0038]

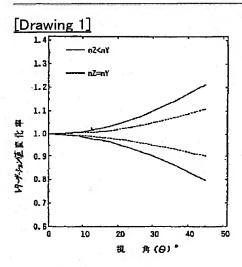
[Effect of the Invention] By this invention, the coloring at the time of seeing liquid crystal display from across is prevented, and manufacture of the phase difference plate whose liquid crystal display with a large viewing angle becomes possible can be performed.

## **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the graph which took the viewing angle theta along the horizontal axis, took the rate of a retardation value change along the vertical axis, and plotted the influence of the size relation of nz and ny.

#### **DRAWINGS**



# (19)日本国特許庁 (JP) (12) 公開特許公報(A)

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## (54) 【発明の名称 】 位相差板の製造方法

## (57)【要約】

液晶表示を斜めからみた場合の着色を防止 し、視野角の広い液晶表示が可能となる位相差板を製造 するとと。

熱可塑性樹脂フィルムを延伸して位相差板 【構成】 を製造する方法において、縦一軸延伸機で延伸した後、 テンター延伸機で最初の延伸方向とは直交する方向に縮 小して、一軸性の高い位相差板を製造する。

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#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 熱可塑性樹脂フィルムを延伸して位相差 板を製造する方法において、縦一軸延伸機で延伸後、テ ンター延伸機で最初の延伸方向とは直交する方向に縮小 することを特徴とする位相差板の製造方法。

【請求項2】 縦―軸延伸機で延伸後、テンター延伸機 で最初の延伸方向とは直交する方向に縮小する範囲を、

(100-(1/延伸倍率の平方根)×100)%~

(100-(1/延伸倍率の平方根)×100)×0. 8%にすることを特徴とする請求項1記載の位相差板の 10 製造方法。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、液晶表示板に好適に用 いられる位相差板の製造方法に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】位相差板とは、光の複屈折性を有する高 分子フィルムであり、液晶表示の鮮明化(着色防止)に 用いられている。

樹脂(特開昭63- 167363)、塩化ビニル系樹脂(特公昭 45-34477、特開昭56-125702)、ポリカーボネート系樹 脂(特公昭41-12190、特開昭56-130703)、アクリルニ トリル系樹脂(特開昭56- 130702)、スチレン系樹脂 (特開昭56-125703)、オレフィン系樹脂(特開昭60-2 4502) 等のフィルムを一軸延伸して作成できることが知 られており、延伸方法としては縦一軸延伸(特開平2-19 1904)、横一軸延伸(特開平2-42406)が報告されてい

角が狭い、特開平2-191904の延伸方法では視野角は広い ものの、ロール間距離をフィルム幅の5倍以上にしなけ ればならず装置上の制約が大きい。

[0005]

る。

【発明が解決しようとする課題】特開平2- 42406の位相 差板は、液晶表示板に対して垂直な方向から見た場合は 着色が無いが、斜め方向からみた場合は着色する(視野 角が狭い)という問題点がある。本発明は、視野角の広 い位相差板を提供するものである。

\*【0006】特開平2-191904では、視野角の広い位相差 板を得るために延伸ロール間距離をフィルム幅の5倍以 上にしなければならず、広幅の製品の製造において、装 置上の制約が大きい。また、得られるフィルムの均一性 も劣るものとなる。本発明は汎用の延伸機で、フィルム の均一性があり、しかも視野角の広い位相差板を製造す る方法を提供するものである。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は上記問題点を解 決するために、熱可塑性樹脂フィルムを延伸して位相差 板を製造する方法において、縦一軸延伸機で延伸後、テ ンター延伸機を用いて、最初の延伸方向とは直交する方 向に収縮させることにより、視野角の広い位相差板を製 造するものである。

【0008】以下詳細に説明する。位相差板とは、延伸 した高分子フィルムの復屈折性(延伸による分子配向に より延伸方向とそれに直交する方向の屈折率が異なるた め生じる)を利用し、液晶で生じた位相差を解消させる (位相差補償)ものである。 との位相差補償性能はレタ 【0003】位相差板としてはこれまで、セルロース系 20 ーデーション値と呼ばれ、Δn×dで表される。ここで △nは屈折率の異方性、dはフィルムの肉厚である。 【0009】入射光とフィルム面に対する法線との為す 角が増大すると、レターデーション値は変化し(延伸方 向を軸に回転させた場合と延伸方向に垂直な軸で回転さ せた場合とで増減は異なる)、液晶表示の着色が生じ

【0010】位相差板のような光学異方体は、3次元方 向の屈折率(nx、ny、nz)が一様でなく屈折率楕 円体で表現される。そして各方向の屈折率の関係は、例 【0004】特開平2-42406のテンター延伸法では視野 30 えばxを延伸軸とするとnx>ny≧nz(固有複屈折 率が負のフィルムでは不等号の向きは逆) であり、完全 一軸延伸の場合、ny=nzとなる。

> 【0011】一例として、xz面内でz軸から $\theta$ (視 角) 傾斜した方向からみた複屈折 (Δnxz)、レター デーション値(Rxz)を考えるとそれぞれ以下の式で 表される。(電子材料1991年2月号P40参照) [0012]

【数1】

 $\Delta nxz = nx - nz - n/(nx^2 \sin^2 \theta - nz^2 \sin^2 \theta + n^2 - nz^2)^{1/2} - ny - \cdots (1)$ 

 $Rxz = \Delta nxz \cdot d/(1-\sin^2\theta/n^2)^{1/2}$ 

.....(2)

【0013】ととで、dは厚さ、nは平均屈折率であ

(1)、(2)式から得られる $\theta$ とレターデーション値 の変化率の関係を図1に示す。このレターデーション値 の変化率が小さいほど視野角が広いのである。

【0014】図1より、完全一軸延伸(nz=ny)の 50 方向と垂直な方向に発生する応力(縮小しようとする応

方がレターデーション値の変化が少なく、かつ、視野角 が広くなることがわかる。そして分子の配向に二軸性が 存在すると、上述のレターデーション値の変化は大き く、視野角が非常に狭くなることがわかる。

【0015】分子配向の一軸性を高めるためには、延伸

力)を出来るだけ小さくすることが必要である。言い換 えると、延伸方向と垂直な方向に延伸で生じると考えら れる縮小量だけ、延伸方向に垂直な方向に縮小すれば良 いのである。

【0016】との縮小量を鋭意検討した結果、(100 - (1/延伸倍率の平方根)×100)%~ (100-(1/延伸倍率の平方根)×100)×0.8%の範囲 で縮小させることにより、視野角特性の特に優れた位相 差フィルムが作成できることを見いだした。(100-(1/延伸倍率の平方根)×100)%よりも大きい縮 10 小量にすると、フイルムにしわが発生して良好なサンプ ルが得られにくい。(100-(1/延伸倍率の平方 根)×100)×0.8%よりも縮小量が小さくなると 視野角特性が劣ってくる。

【0017】また、縮小の時期については、延伸と同時 に行っても、延伸後冷却固定前に行っても同様の効果が ある。縦一軸延伸機で、延伸ロール間の距離を特開平2-191904のように広く取らずに通常の条件で延伸して位相 差板を作成すると、延伸方向と直交する方向に応力が残 り、視野角の狭い位相差板となる。

【0018】そこで本発明は、縦一軸延伸で延伸した 後、テンター延伸機で延伸方向と直交する方向の縮小を 行うととにより、縦一軸延伸で発生した延伸方向に直交 する方向の応力を取り除くことを特徴にしたものであ る。そして、その好適な縮小量は上述の範囲である。

【0019】本発明で用いられる延伸機は、汎用の縦一 軸延伸機、テンター延伸機で良く、特に制約されるもの ではない。本発明で用いられる熱可塑性樹脂フィルムと は、セルロース系樹脂、塩化ビニル系樹脂、ポリカーボ 樹脂、ポリスチレン系樹脂、ポリメタクリル酸メチル系 樹脂、ポリサルホン系樹脂、ポリアリレート系樹脂、ポ リエーテルサルホン系樹脂等のフィルムが挙げられる。

【0020】また、熱可塑性樹脂フィルムの製造方法と しては、溶剤キャスト法、カレンダー法、または押出法 のいずれでもよい。延伸条件に関しては、使用する熱可 塑性樹脂フィルムのガラス転移点(Tg)以上で延伸、 縮小を行えば良く、所望のレターデーション値になるよ うに延伸(縮小)温度、延伸(縮小)速度、延伸倍率、 ヒートセット条件(温度、時間)を適宜選択すれば良

## [0021]

【作用】本発明によれば、縦一軸延伸機での延伸によっ て均一なフィルムとなり、しかもフィルムに生じた延伸 方向に直交する方向の応力を、テンター延伸機によって 上記延伸方向と直交する方向にフィルムを縮小して取り 除くので、一軸性の高い位相差板となり、視野角の広い ものが得られる。

#### [0022]

【実施例】以下実施例にて本発明を詳細に説明する。

実施例1

幅1200mm、厚さ100μm、のポリサルホンフィ ルムを縦一軸延伸機で、延伸温度200℃、延伸倍率 5倍で延伸した。その時の延伸の距離は20mmで あった。また延伸後のフィルムの幅は1160mmであ

【0023】次に延伸したフィルムをテンター延伸機で 205℃、幅方向の縮小量を延伸後のフィルムの幅の1 8. 4% (縮小量= (100-(1/延伸倍率の平方 根)×100)%) に当たる155.4mmでフィルム の幅方向を縮小させた。作成されたフィルムは厚みが均 一で良好なものであった。

【0024】次に作成されたフィルムの評価を行った。 視野角特性としては、フィルムを延伸軸、及び延伸軸と 直交する軸(フィルム面内)を軸とし、45度回転させ た時のレターデーション値(590nm)と0度の時の レターデーション値の差の絶対値を0度の時のレターデ ーション値(590nm)で除した値に100をかけた 値の大きい方を代用特性とした。この値が小さい方が視 野角特性が良いと言える。

【0025】評価の結果、R値は588.2nm、視野 角特性は11.4であった。

#### 実施例2

20

幅1200mm、厚さ100μm、のポリサルホンフィ ルムを縦一軸延伸機で、延伸温度200℃、延伸倍率 1. 5倍で延伸した。その時の延伸の距離は20mmで あった。また延伸後のフィルムの幅は1160mmであ

【0026】次に延伸したフィルムをテンター延伸機で ネート系樹脂、アクリルニトリル系樹脂、オレフィン系 30 205℃、幅方向の縮小量を延伸後のフィルムの幅の1 5.0% (縮小量= (100-(1/延伸倍率の平方 根)×100)×0.817%) に当たる174.0m mでフィルムの幅方向を縮小させた。

> 【0027】実施例1と同様に評価した結果、レターデ ーション値は543nm、視野角特性は13.7であっ

#### 実施例3

幅1200mm、厚さ100µm、のポリカーボネート フィルムを縦一軸延伸機で、延伸温度155℃、延伸倍 40 率1.25倍で延伸した。その時の延伸の距離は20m mであった。また延伸後のフィルムの幅は1160mm であった。

【0028】次に延伸したフィルムをテンター延伸機で 155℃、幅方向の縮小量を延伸後のフィルムの幅の1 5.0%(縮小量=(100-(1/延伸倍率の平方) 根)×100)×0.817%) に当たる174.0m mでフィルムの幅方向を縮小させた。

【0029】実施例1と同様に評価した結果、レターデ ーション値は513nm、視野角特性は11.3であっ

50 た。

#### 実施例4

幅1200mm、厚さ100μm、のポリサルホンフィルムを縦一軸延伸機で、延伸温度200℃、延伸倍率 1.5倍で延伸した。その時の延伸の距離は20mmであった。また延伸後のフィルムの幅は1160mmであった。

【0030】次に延伸したフィルムをテンター延伸機で205℃、幅方向の縮小量を延伸後のフィルムの幅の12.0%(縮小量=(100-(1/延伸倍率の平方根)×100)×0.652%)に当たる139.0mmでフィルムの幅方向を縮小させた。

【0031】実施例1と同様に評価した結果、レターデーション値は412.3nm、視野角特性は22.7であった。

#### 実施例5

幅1200 mm、厚さ100  $\mu$ m、のポリカーボネートフィルムを縦一軸延伸機延伸機で、延伸温度155  $\mathbb C$ 、延伸倍率1.25 倍で延伸した。その時の延伸間距離は20 mmであった。また延伸後のフィルムの幅は1160 mmであった。

【0·032】次に延伸したフィルムをテンター延伸機で155℃、幅方向の縮小量を延伸後のフィルムの幅の12.0%(縮小量=(100-(1/延伸倍率の平方根)×100)×0.652%)に当たる139.0mmでフィルムの幅方向を縮小させた。

【0033】実施例1と同様に評価した結果、レターデーション値は382.3nm、視野角特性は20.7であった。

## 比較例1

幅 $1200\,\mathrm{mm}$ 、厚さ $100\,\mu\mathrm{m}$ 、のポリサルホンフィルムを縦一軸延伸機で、延伸温度 $200\,\mathrm{C}$ 、延伸倍率1.5倍で延伸した。その時の延伸の距離は $20\,\mathrm{mm}$ であった。また延伸後のフィルムの幅は $1160\,\mathrm{mm}$ であった。

【0034】実施例1と同様に評価した結果、レターデ\*

\*ーション値は444nm、視野角特性は30.3であった。

#### 比較例2

100μmのポリサルホンフィルムをテンター延伸機で、延伸温度195℃、延伸倍率1.35倍で延伸した

【0035】作成したサンプルの評価を実施例1と同様 に評価した。レターデーション値は413nm、視野角 特性は31.6であった。

### 10 比較例3

幅1200 mm、厚さ100  $\mu$ m、のポリカーボネートフィルムを縦一軸延伸機で、延伸温度155  $\mathbb{C}$ 、延伸倍率1.25 倍で延伸した。その時の延伸の距離は20 m mであった。また延伸後のフィルムの幅は1160 mm であった。

【0036】実施例1と同様に評価した結果、レターデーション値は579nm、視野角特性は30.3であった。

#### 比較例4

20 100μmのポリカーボネートフィルムをテンター延伸 機で、延伸温度155°C、延伸倍率1.7倍で延伸し た。

【0037】作成したサンブルの評価を実施例1と同様に評価した。R値は572nm、視野角特性は26.6 であった。実施例の位相差板が、延伸方向と直交する方向に縮小を行わない比較例の位相差板に比べて、視野角特性に優れていることがわかる。

#### [0038]

【発明の効果】本発明により、液晶表示を斜めからみた 30 場合の着色が防止され、視角の広い液晶表示が可能とな る位相差板の製造ができる。

## 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】

